

Breast Feeding Remains a Strong Protection against Infant Infections

Shagufta Sohail¹, Kaneez Fatima¹, Noshina Riaz¹

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Paediatrics, Yusra Medical and Dental College, Islamabad

ABSTRACT

Background: Breast feeding prevents infections in infants. Bottle-fed infants who are partially breast-fed or never breast-fed at all are at higher. The objectives of this study were to record the effect of exclusive breast feeding versus partial and never breast feeding on infections in infants and also to find an association of infection with type of feed, gestation and vaccination status in infants till six months of age.

Material and Methods: A total of 500 Infants were included in this cross-sectional study. Information regarding pattern of feeding and infections was obtained by verbal interview of mother and the questionnaire was filled by the study physician. The outcome evaluated was infections in infants till one year of age. Categorical comparisons were made using chi square test. A 'p' value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results: Out of 500 infants, 59.4% were males. About 59.6% were exclusively breast-fed till 6 months of age, 31.2% were partially breast-fed and 9.2% were never breast-fed. In exclusively breast-fed group, 29.5% infants reported infections as compared to 40.4% in partial breast-fed group and 65.2% in never breast-fed infants ($P < 0.000$). Similarly, 40.6% of infants in exclusively breast-fed group, 55.1% in partial breast feed and 58.7% in the never breast-fed reported infections in 4-6 months of age, which was statistically significant ($P = 0.003$). There was no significant difference in infection rates among the three study groups in 7-9 ($P=0.192$) and 10 -12 months ($P=0.42$) of age.

Conclusions: Exclusive breast feeding till six months of age significantly reduces the risk of infections in infancy.

Key words: Exclusive breast feeding, Infant infections, Partial breast feeding

Authors' Contribution:

¹⁻³ Conception, synthesis, planning of research and manuscript writing Interpretation, discussion, Active participations in data collection Data analysis.

Correspondence:

Shagufta Sohail
Email: shaguftasohail2009@hotmail.com

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Introduction

Breast milk is nature's first gift to the newly born baby. World Health Organization (WHO) recommends breastfeeding within one hour after birth but currently only 50% of neonates are breast-fed in the first hour of life in the world.^{1,2} WHO recommends exclusive breast feeding till six months and it should be continued till two years of age as a part of mixed diet.³ However, only 37% of infants are exclusively breastfed till six months of age in developing countries.⁴ Duration of breast feeding is even shorter in developed countries. There are more chances of morbidity and mortality from different infections in infants who are not breast fed or are partially fed. If babies are breast fed according to global

recommendations, 823,000 children could be saved each year.⁴

Breast feeding provides optimal nutrition to the growing infants in initial six months after birth.⁵ It helps in maturation of immune system and prevents infections.⁶ Breast feeding has an immediate protective effect against upper and lower respiratory tract infections, otitis media, diarrhea and urinary tract infection.⁷ Multiple studies in developing countries show that the risk of infections especially respiratory and diarrheal infections is increased with shorter duration of breast feeding. These studies considered different durations of exclusive breast feeding but did not study the duration and exclusiveness of breast

feeding together. The objectives of this study were to record the effect of exclusive breast feeding versus partial and never breast feeding on infections in infants and also to find an association of infection with type of feed, gestation and vaccination status in infants till six months of age.

Material and Methods

This was an observational cross-sectional study done in Yusra General Hospital at Pediatrics department from November 2017 till October 2018. Non-Probability convenient sampling technique was used for sample collection. Infants till two years of age reporting to the hospital with their mothers with various complaints were included. WHO calculator was used to calculate sample size of study. At 95% confidence interval, 5% absolute precision and anticipated population proportion assumed to be 50%, total sample size calculated was 384. However, data was collected from 500 subjects. Informed consent was taken from the mother and information regarding type of feeding and infections was obtained by verbal interview and was noted by the principal investigators.⁶ Infants with congenital anomalies, twin deliveries and those attending day care centers were excluded. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Yusra Medical and Dental College and Yusra General Hospital.

Mothers were asked about their education status, gestation and mode of delivery of the infant. Type of infant feeding till 6 months of age was categorized as 'exclusive breast-fed' for infants taking only breast milk. 'Partial breast-fed' included infants on breast feed along with formula feed or any other milk and 'never breast-fed' included infants who had not been fed on breast milk at all. Infants whose vaccination was complete according to expanded program of immunization (EPI) were said to be 'fully vaccinated', if they had missed few vaccines were labelled as 'partially vaccinated' and if they had received no vaccine as 'not vaccinated'.

The outcome which was evaluated after different type of feeding was infections in infancy for which medical consultation was taken in first 3 months of life, at 4-6 months, 7-9 months and 10-12 months of age. Data was

analyzed using SPSS version 23. Frequencies and percentages were calculated from descriptive variables. Categorical comparisons were made using Chi-square test with a *P* value < 0.05 considered statistically significant.

Results

Of the 500 infants enrolled in the study, 297(59.4%) infants were male, 433 (86.6%) were born at full-term and 448 (89.6%) were fully-vaccinated. About 215 (43%) of the mothers were educated up to 10th grade. Table I shows the demographic characteristics of the study population. In this study, 298 (59.6%) infants were exclusive breast-fed while 156 (31.2%) were partial breast-fed.

Variables		n (%)
Gender of infant	Male	297(59.4)
	Female	203 (40.6)
Education of mother	Illiterate	21 (4.2)
	Matric	215 (43)
	Intermediate	92 (18.4)
	Graduate	102 (20.4)
	Post graduate	70 (14)
Gestation	Pre-term	44 (8.8)
	Term	433 (86.6)
	Post-term	23 (4.6)
Vaccination status of infant	Fully	448 (89.6)
	Partially	44 (8.8)
	None	8 (1.6)

In exclusively breast-fed group, 29.5% infants reported infections compared with 40.4% in partial breast-fed group and 65.2% in never breast-fed infants in first 3 months. This difference was statistically significant with '*P*' value of 0.000. Similar high protection against infections was noticed in the exclusive breast-fed group during 4-6 months of age (Table II). Although infection rates increased with increasing age of infants, they were considerably less in exclusive breast-fed group. Our study showed that infants who were never breast fed reported highest infections during first 3 months of life (65.2%) and that pattern remained stable in the subsequent months of age with little decline (Table II). *P* values in Table II suggest that results were significant for exclusive and partial breast-fed group for all comparison from baseline indicating more children were likely to report infection during subsequent months of age. While the data showed

	Infection	0-3 months a	4-6 months b	7-9 months c	10-12 months d
Exclusive	No	210(70.5)	177(59.4)	147(49.3)	112(37.6)
	Yes	88(29.5)	121(40.6)	151(50.7)	186(62.4)
Partial	No	93(59.6)	70(44.9)	63(40.4)	59(37.8)
	Yes	63(40.4)	86(55.1)	93(59.6)	97(62.2)
None	No	16(34.8)	19(41.3)	21(45.7)	22(47.8)
	Yes	30(65.2)	27(58.7)	25(54.3)	24(52.2)
P-value	Chi-square	0.000*	0.003*	0.192	0.420
	Post hoc hypothesis test	EBF: 0.0001* Partial: 0.193 None: 0.000	EBF: 0.000* Partial: 0.0124 None: 0.0891		

		Odds ratio	95 % Confidence Interval	P value
Type of feed	EBF	Reference		
	EBF versus partial breast-fed	1.698	1.12 - 2.57	0.012
	EBF versus no breast-fed	4.463	2.29 - 8.69	0.000*
Gestation	Preterm	Reference		
	Pre term versus term	0.358	0.18 - 68	0.002*
	Preterm versus post term	0.609	0.22 - 1.72	0.351
Vaccination	Fully vaccinated	Reference		
	Fully vaccinated versus partial vaccinated	1.283	0.668 - 2.468	0.453
	Fully vaccinated versus none	3.271	0.727 - 14.708	0.122

*P < 0.05 considered statistically significant

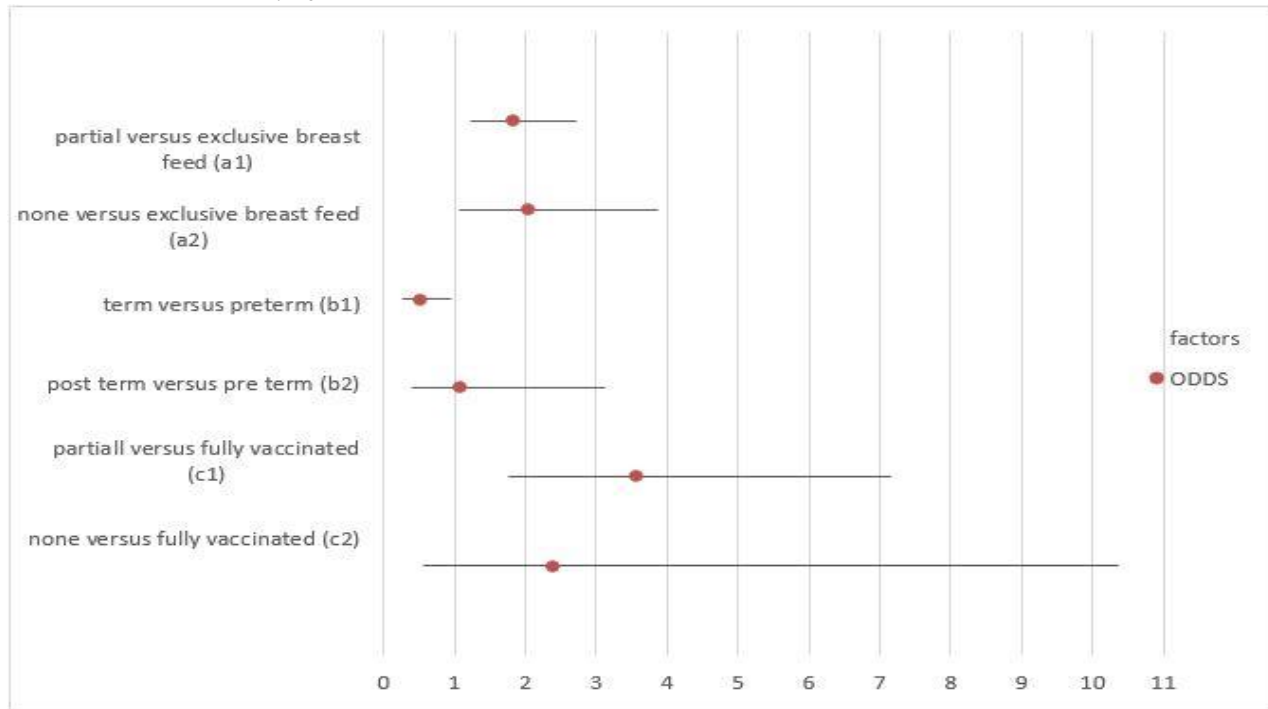


Figure 1. Association of infection with type of feed, gestation and vaccination in 4-6 months of age.

Odds ratio plot along with 95% confidence interval from binary logistic regression analysis

P values a1=0.003, a2=0.031, b1=0.039 b2=0.874, c1=0.000 c2=0.244

that for never breast-fed group, subsequent comparisons from baseline were not significant. The results of linear regression analysis showed that during first 6 months, breast feeding offered greater protection against infections during the first three months. The odds of having infection were 1.698 (95% CI 1.12---2.57; *P* value 0.012) times higher in partial breast-fed as compared to exclusive breast-fed infants. Similar higher odds (OR 4.463; 95% CI 2.29—28.69; *P* value 0.000) of infection were seen for never breast-fed group versus exclusively breast-fed group, when other variables entered in the model were held constant (Table III).

From 4-6 months of age, the results showed higher odds for infection (OR 1.827; 95% CI 1.22 --- 2.72; *P* value 0.003) for partial breast-fed infants versus exclusive breast-fed infants and similar higher odds of infection (OR 2.036; 95% CI 1.068—3.88; *P* value 0.031) in never breast-fed group compared with exclusive breast-fed group (Table III). This shows that during first 6 months of life breast feeding offer greater protection against infections.

Discussion

This study done locally in a Pakistani community emphasizes the effectiveness of breast feeding against infections in infancy. Exclusive breast feeding for six months prevents infections in infants. Even infants who are breast fed partially showed the protective effect by having lesser infections as compared to those who are never breast fed.

The results of the study are similar to various studies done in different regions which have documented beneficial effect of breast feeding against common infections in infancy.^{8,9} In a cohort study done in United Kingdom, Quigley et al. concluded that there is an increased risk of infection in infants who are exclusively breast fed for less than four months or for four to six months or those who stop breast feeding by six months of age.⁸ Similarly a study from Bangladesh showed the beneficial effect of exclusive breast feeding for six months against infections.⁹ They suggested that exclusive breast

feeding for six months prevents infants from fever, acute respiratory infections and diarrhea.⁹

Encouraging breast feeding exclusively for six months is an effective and inexpensive way for prevention of infections in infancy. It ultimately decreases the number of hospital visits and admissions. A Scottish cohort study by Ajetunmobi et al reported the protective effect of breast feeding in infants with the conclusion that there is a higher risk of hospital admissions for gastroenteritis and respiratory tract infections in formula-fed infants.¹⁰ Similar results were seen in a study done in a rural area in India, which found a high incidence of diarrhea in non-breast-fed babies.¹¹

Breast feeding for six months or more was significantly associated with decreased risk of lower respiratory tract infections in preschool children till four years of age.¹² Protective effect of breast feeding against infections is not limited to infancy. Its beneficial effects beyond infancy against respiratory tract infections were observed in The Generation R study, which concluded that exclusive breast feeding for six months or more was significantly associated with decreased risk of lower respiratory tract infections in preschool children till four years of age.¹²

Prolonged exclusive breast feeding for 6 months has a significant beneficial effect against infections especially in low to middle income countries. Only 37% of infants younger than six months are breast fed exclusively in middle to low income countries.⁴ Exclusive breast feeding for 6 months was observed in 59.6% of our study population as compared to 41.5% in a study done in Faisalabad in working mothers, 66% in a study from Ghana and only 9% in United States, showing a falling trend of exclusive breastfeeding in industrialized world.¹³⁻

¹⁵ Two main factors which significantly predispose infants to infection are preterm delivery and lack of immunization. Most of the late preterm infants in this study were exclusively breast fed by their mothers till six months of age and hence were protected against common infections in infancy by favorable effects of breast milk.

Similarly, immunization has protective role against respiratory and diarrheal infections. Majority of infants despite their different feeding patterns were fully

vaccinated according to EPI schedule in this study conferring the protective effect of vaccination.

The main limitation of this study was that the information included was obtained through interview of the mother, making it subjective and biased.

Conclusion

Exclusive breast feeding till six months significantly reduces the risk of infection in infancy.

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